

The Canadian Pacific.

That the Canadian Pacific Railway is a national necessity is, we believe, very generally admitted. That it is an immediate necessity few deep thinkers will be inclined to doubt. There are many, we are quite aware, who, admitting the necessity of such a railway, yet regard it as far away in the misty future, a thing utterly unattainable for many years to come. Such persons are as destitute of enterprise as they are deficient in prescience. Such feckless, faithless do-nothing persons are to be found in every community; but it is, perhaps, the glory of the present generation that the negative element to which we allude predominates in few communities. To such doubting souls every great undertaking is beset with insuperable and innumerable difficulties, and to enlarge upon these appears to afford them a sort of morbid satisfaction. Let it ever be remembered, however, that

"No great deed is done by falterers who seek for certainty. No good is certain, but the steadfast mind. The undivided will to seek the good; The that compels the elements, and wrings A human music from the indifferent air."

To say that such a work is not attainable at once is tantamount to saying that it is not attainable at all! Without it there will be no British America, no Canadian Dominion twenty years hence. The man who projects a Canadian Pacific Railway to be constructed sometime within the remaining quarter of the present century will simply illustrate the folly of shutting the stable door after he has helped to steal the horse. Such laggard dreams will only live to hear the "Kanuks" exclaim as the Irishman did who, on swallowing an egg, heard a chirp, "Ah, you should have spoken sooner." It is gratifying, reassuring to find that Canada is waking up to the necessity for the immediate construction of such a work. In a series of very able letters to the Montreal Gazette Thomas C. Keefer, an eminent Civil Engineer of Canada, deals with the whole subject in a manner that proves his acquaintance with it. Mr. Keefer takes the position boldly that continuous railway communication is indispensable. "I believe it is established," he says, "that the route of the water portages is not one which would be proper for a Pacific Railway, but it is probable that the latter would connect with the more important, at least, of the inland waters between Superior and Winnipeg, and extract all their value as feeders." Referring to the more political and national view, Mr. Keefer says, "There is a great principle involved in our dealing with even the most insignificant of the portages west of Lake Superior. It is a proclamation of Canadian nationality—that Canada is no longer to be confined to the valley of the St. Lawrence; that we are about, notwithstanding the Monroe doctrine, to go up and possess unfulfilled, and she may survive that process of disintegration which has already commenced in the great republic to the south of us. Moreover as there is less danger in running a rapid, or in sliding on thin ice, if we have no good steerage-way, or headway, so we are less likely to come to grief, nationally, while in motion than if standing still. Lastly, it is clearly our interest and duty to make the most of our country and position, while we have time and opportunity, as the best preparation for whatever destiny may await us. And as no probable condition of future political existence will give us greater territorial control than we now hold, we should rise to the dignity of the position and fling aside all 'one horse' projects for the truly national one of a Canadian Atlantic and Pacific Railroad." Mr. Keefer unquestionably has a correct realization of the situation. Canada has, so to speak, crossed the rubicon, and cannot retreat; she must make a bold dash for nationality or miserably perish—she must, to employ a homely illustration common north of the Tweed, "make a spoon or spoil a horn." To recur to Mr. Keefer's very forcible and truly Canadian simile, the Dominion Government has entered upon thin ice, and the faster it slides westward the

safer it will be for it, the less danger there will be of its breaking through? The Ottawa Times, a paper which may fairly be regarded as the organ-in-chief of the Dominion Government, has a leading article upon the same subject, which is of a very unequivocal and pronounced character. Referring to the rapid progress of the Northern Pacific road, and its probable influence upon the North West Territory, our contemporary says, "We have the legal title no doubt (to the North West Territory), and there is enterprise enough among us to reduce it to practical possession, but the necessity of immediate steps on the part of the Government to open up at once a direct line of transit for the colonization of the Red River territory, is plainly apparent. The country will never be successfully colonized by means of common gravel roads, no matter how well constructed; railway communication within our own territory must be established sooner or later, and if we wish to retain permanently our political connection with that magnificent stretch of fertile territory which only needs the development of its resources by a wise scheme of colonization, to establish the claim of the Dominion as a first rate power upon this continent, we must take heed that our neighbors, who have shown themselves not a little grasping of the acquisition of new territory do not snatch the best fruits of our purchase out of our hands, by colonizing it with an influx of immigration, indifferent, not to say hostile to the continuance of that form of government which we have chosen, wisely, as events will certainly prove, and with our eyes open to its advantages and disadvantages." After alluding to the probable effects of an influx of American settlers in the absence of railway communication through Canadian territory, as illustrated in the case of Texas, our contemporary continues, "This is no bugbear, but a reality which the completion of every further mile of the Northern Pacific Railroad, without corresponding progress on our side, brings closer to our doors. The projection and completion with all practicable speed of a line of railroad within our own territory, around the northern shore of Lake Superior to Fort Garry is a military and political, as well as a commercial necessity. * * * * * And if we are content to go on trusting to the chapter of accidents and dependent upon the goodwill of our neighbors, for the next year and next five years, who is to say when the danger may menace us and find us unprepared?" Now, these extracts, which we have given at the risk of fatiguing the reader, tend to show that the Canadian mind is beginning to realize the necessity for the immediate establishment of continuous railway communication, and although the subject is as yet dealt with, for the most part from a standpoint which does not extend the view west of the Rocky Mountains, still that is no reason why we should sit down and twiddle our thumbs, but just the reverse. Let British Columbia enter her plea at once. If the consequence of the progress of the Northern Pacific road would prove to be serious in the case of the Red River settlement what would the consequences be to us of the early completion of that road to Puget Sound? For us to sit down and "croak" about the "lions in the way" of a Canadian Pacific Railroad is little better than treason.

Thursday, Sept 23
FROM NEW WESTMINSTER.—The steamer Enterprise arrived from New Westminster at 5 1/2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She brought 40 passengers, among whom we observed Messrs. Lamb, Good, Bushby, Oppenheim, Watson, Jamieson, Mrs. Pemberton and Mrs. Robert and family. About \$90,000 in dust and bars came down for the banks and in private hands; \$20,000 of the amount is owned by Chisamen. An inventory is being made of the property stored at the Camp, possibly with a view to sale. Government has paid to the W. U. Telegraph Co. one half the subsidy—\$2250.

.....The Guardian says that last week, Mr. J. Alway of Yale, while on his way to Allison Ranch, was shot in the shoulder by an Indian, whom he had shipped as a pilot. They had camped for the night; and it was while asleep that the Indian shot him; it is supposed for the purpose of robbing him.

AGROUND.—The schooner Discovery, on the way down from Nanaimo, is reported aground at the Rapids. She is laden with coal.

City Council.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.
Present—His Worship the Mayor in the Chair, Councillors McKay, Russell and Bunster.

An account from Willis Bond of \$4 for deepening a drain on Courtney street. Referred to the Finance Committee for payment.

A communication from the Queen Charlotte Coal Mining Company, asking permission to hold their meeting in the Council Chambers. Leave granted.

An account from T. Dunlop, for \$2 50, for horse hire. Deferred.

A communication from the Spring Ridge Water Company, asking permission to make excavations on Bastion street for the purpose of laying water-pipes. Leave granted.

A report was read from the Street Committee stating that they had examined the new bridge at the head of James Bay, and that it was completed to their entire satisfaction, and recommending payment. Also an account of \$7 50, for extra work done on said bridge. Ordered paid.

The Mayor instructed the Clerk to call the Council together to-morrow at 12 o'clock for the appointment of a poundkeeper.

The Council then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1869.
The Council met at 12 1/2 o'clock to elect a pound-keeper—His Worship the Mayor in the Chair, and Councillors Bunster, McKay, Allsop, Gerow and Russell present.

The Mayor stated the object of the meeting. Councillor Bunster suggested that as there was one Councillor [Allatt] absent, there ought to be an adjournment till Tuesday.

This suggestion meeting with no favor, the Clerk read the applications of A. W. Davis, H. Richardson, Alex. Young, J. O. Scott, S. Bakes and O. Wren, to be appointed poundkeeper.

Before balloting for the poundkeeper, Councillor Bunster said there seemed to be a majority against it. One of these applicants was in prison—Mr. Scott; and others might be there soon. There was no doubt if the Corporation wanted a hangman it could get one, and he looked on a poundkeeper as no better than a hangman.

Councillor Gerow said this vote seemed like a force-put to him. He thought the whole question ought to come before the people. This seemed a secret way of doing business.

Councillor Bunster said he wouldn't vote for poundkeeper.

The Mayor—The question before the Council is, who shall be poundkeeper?

Councillor Russell would leave the whole matter in the hands of the Mayor.

Councillor McKay—By what authority do you want this course taken? The Mayor doesn't want to act like an autocrat—he consults his Council.

Councillor Bunster thought, such being the case, that there should be no election, as a majority of the Council was assuredly not in favor of the Pound Law.

Councillors Bunster, Russell and Gerow declined to vote. The result of the vote was: Young, 1; Wren, 1. The Mayor voted for Wren who was declared duly elected.

The Council then adjourned till Tuesday next at 7 p.m.

The Governor at Lytton.

His Excellency and party arrived at Lytton on Monday, 13th inst., a deputation of the citizens waited upon His Excellency and presented the following

ADDRESS:
To His Excellency Anthony Musgrave, Esq., Governor of British Columbia and its Dependencies, Commander in Chief and Vice Admiral of the same, &c., &c.
May it please your Excellency,

We, the undersigned, on behalf of the people of this district, have much pleasure in welcoming your Excellency to Lytton.

We have every confidence that your Excellency will do all in your power to further the general interests of this colony, your early visit through the country being sufficient proof that the public requirements will be speedily attended to.

R. Smith, T. Seward, T. R. Buie, W. McWha, L. Hautier.

His Excellency made the following

REPLY.
Gentlemen—I thank you for the welcome which you give me to Lytton, and I am gratified at the confidence which you express in my desire to further the interests of this Colony. You may be assured that I have no greater ambition than to do what may be within my power to promote them, and I have with pleasure used the earliest opportunity for making myself acquainted with the requirements of the Colony for this purpose.

The Governor and his party left Lytton on their way to Cariboo early on the following morning.

THE POUND ORDINANCE has gone into operation, and Charles Wren has been appointed poundkeeper. Hereafter people have got to keep their cows, pigs, goats and other stock at home or without the city limits, or pay for the privilege of having them defile the sidewalks or prey on the 'poor widow's' flower and vegetable gardens. Righteous.

DEPARTURES.—The steamers Eliza Anderson and Wilson G. Hunt sailed for Puget Sound yesterday, carrying many passengers.

From Cariboo.

Great preparations were being made at Barkerville for the reception of the Governor. An address has been prepared for presentation to His Excellency, and the miners, headed by a band, intended forming a procession, meeting the Governor some distance out of town and escorting him to the hotel. The excitement with reference to the discoveries on Lightning and Vanwinkle Creeks was increasing. The diggings are now known to be very rich and a great many claims have been staked off for work in the spring. We have the Sentinel of the 8th and 11th. In the neighborhood of Sugar creek grouse are so plentiful that miners can at any time knock down a few with a stick or with stones, and the birds are remarkably fat. On William creek the Dutch Bill co cleaned up 40 oz. In the Ballarat tunnel, at the lower part of the creek, prospects have been obtained. On Conklin gulch the McDowell co washed up 39 oz on Wednesday. The Gourock co are still getting encouraging prospects. The Cosmopolitan co, French creek, got down with their shaft about 90 feet on Tuesday and struck gravel, which gives small prospects in every part. On Keithley creek, last week, the Stonewell co washed up 62 oz. On Stout gulch, the Taffvale co, on Thursday, had washed up 102 oz for four days' work, and the Coombs co, on Friday, for five days' work, washed up 90 oz. The Canadian tunnel has been extended nearly 100ft beyond the Miller co's shaft, making the tunnel altogether over 1700 feet in length. The face looks encouraging, good looking gravel with fine gold in it has been reached. An exploring party returned from the eastern side of the limestone range of mountains, that have hitherto marked the boundaries of the gold-bearing region of Cariboo. They proceeded to the Cariboo lake, and following up Swamp river, they went a few miles above Swan Lake in boats. Leaving their boats they started up the south fork of Swamp river and crossed the limestone range. Beyond this range they came to a range of granite mountains which they suppose are gold-bearing. Ascending nearly to the summit they observed a low pass which seemed to run from the south fork of the Swamp river toward and into the Fraser. They prospect occasionally as far as they went and found gold, but not being supplied with provisions for more than three weeks, they did not accomplish much in the way of gold discovery. The result of their efforts is so far satisfactory that they intend to reorganize for another expedition.

From Kootenay.

Mr Henry Price left Kootenay (Wild Horse Creek, on the 7th inst and met Johnson the Expressman on the other side of Rock Creek, going towards Shepherd. The Indians at Kootenay were quiet and friendly. The Blackfoot Indians have returned east of the mountains. On Wild Horse, the claims owned by our informant paid from an ounce to \$20 to the hand per day. They are hydraulic claims and will last many years. The Nip-and-Tuck company, on the opposite side of the creek, are making from \$10 to an ounce per day. While at Ferry Creek, Mr. Price visited the Hugh claim, which was paying from \$30 to \$40 a day to the hand; the Dove claim, from an ounce to \$20 a day; the Montgomery claim, an ounce a day. These are the three best claims. The claim known as the Jeweler's shop is worked out. Below these claims the Cameron company had sunk a shaft 75 feet deep and were getting 25 cents to the bucket. They had not struck bedrock, but were in high spirits. Crowds of men were awaiting the result of the Cameron shaft when it shall reach bedrock. On the Mojea river there were 15 claims being worked that paid from \$5 to \$6 a day. George Weaver had struck diggings on a tributary of the Mojea, which promised well. The gold was heavy and coarse. The weather at Kootenay had been wet and disagreeable for some days. A little respite fell on Shepherd and Hope Mountains, as Mr. Price crossed. Two Chinamen died at Wild Horse creek recently. It was reported at Fort Shepherd that a pack-train loaded with goods from Victoria had been seized by the American Customs officers and the packers, animals and goods taken to Fort Colville. Particulars unknown.

COMMERCIAL AND FRENCH ACADEMY.—Mr LeLievre will open his Academy on Monday, the 4th October. A thorough course of tuition in reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history and book-keeping is guaranteed. A French class for adults on Tuesday and Friday evenings, and an evening Commercial Class on Monday, Wednesday and Friday will be instructed. Children from 4 to 7 years will be under the immediate superintendence of Mrs. LeLievre.

TACOMA, it would seem, is to be the terminus of the North Pacific Railroad. Tacoma is situated 20 miles further up Sound than Seattle and the harbor is good, but the anchorage is deep. A town with the high-sounding title of 'Commeancement City' has already been laid out on the shores of the harbor.

THE SCHOOL MONEY.—The News contradicts our statement relative to the money asserted to have been paid by the Government to the Council on account of the School Fund. Our information was derived from a high official, and if the money has not yet reached the hands of the teachers it is not the fault of the Government.

VERY large flocks of geese started South yesterday. They report many more on the wing. An early winter.

Terrible Tragedy—A Man Gored to Death by an Infuriated Ox.

Yesterday afternoon, a terrible and fatal tragedy took place at the slaughter house of Messrs Metzger & Co., on the corner of Ninth and Brannan streets. The particulars, as detailed to us by an eye-witness, are as follows: The butchers were engaged in killing cattle for the market, and had already slaughtered several, when the rope was thrown over the horns of a large and powerful ox. One of the butchers—Jean Mathia by name—was standing near the rig with the sledge-hammer in hand, ready to strike the fatal blow. The ox, as if endowed with reason, and aware that he had but a few moments longer to live, was mad. His eyes glared with a savage fury, he roared with an angry growl, and put forth all his strength to escape the doom that was settling upon him. He braced himself back, and struggled in rage, but each moment, as the windlass turned, he was drawn nearer and nearer the ring, where the fatal blow would be given. When within a few feet of the sledge, he put forth all his strength for one more struggle for life, the rope snapped asunder, and he reeled backward several steps, but regaining his feet, he threw down his head and plunged upon Mathia, and before he could get out of his way, pierced him to the wall, one of the animal's long, slender horns penetrating the unfortunate man's breast, and piercing his heart. The last act of the tragedy was enacted in less time than it takes to tell it, and Mathia fell dead at the feet of the wild ungovernable animal. In a moment the animal dashed out of the slaughter house into the yard, and those who witnessed the tragedy ran to the assistance of Mathia, but found that he was in the death agony. He died in a moment more, and without speaking a word. The deceased was a native of France, aged thirty-four years, and leaves a wife and family to mourn his untimely death.—S. F. Call.

THE SELF-IMMOLATION OF SEVENTEEN HUNDRED RUSSIANS.—All the extraordinary proceedings of the most fanatical sects, whose rapid increase has excited so much anxiety in Russia, are fairly thrown into the shade by a terrible act of self-immolation which is reported to the Government of Saseatov. A few months ago, the prophets of a new religion made their appearance in that part of the Empire, preaching self-destruction by fire as the only sure road to salvation; and so readily was their dreadful doctrine received by the ignorant and superstitious peasantry, that in one large village no less than seventeen hundred persons assembled in some wooden houses, and, having barricaded the doors and windows, set the buildings on fire, and perished in the flames. The authorities are doing all they can to stay the progress of this new madness, but their task is obviously a difficult one. The punishments which the law can inflict must have little terror for enthusiasts who deliberately choose a death so horrible as the true road to Heaven.—Pall Mall Gazette.

BERLIN, Prussia, according to recent statistics, contains 13,001 private houses, and 655 buildings for other purposes. The private houses are built in flats, as in Scotland, and are divided into 152,611 dwellings, including 14,292 cellars (more than one to each house) in which the poorer families live and generally carry on some trade or business. An inquiry is in progress as to the relative number of children in families of the higher and lower classes; and though all the data have not yet been collected, it seems certain that at least more children grow up in the middle and upper classes than among the working population. The greatest number of living children in any Berlin family is thirteen.

PRINCE NAPOLEON is much bothered by a man who looks wonderfully like him, and claims to be a son of King Jerome. The Prince denounces him for an impostor, but is careful not to have him arrested. The Emperor refuses the fellow audience, but the Empress has taken quite a fancy to him, and inclines to believe his claims not fictitious.

A REPORT prevails at Halifax that the Pennsylvania coal monopolists intend to obtain possession of the coal lands of Nova Scotia, in order to regulate the price of coal and drive the miners into Pennsylvania. A Halifax despatch says agents of the monopolists now hold many of the best coal lands, which are unworked, except at one or two points.

THE LATE Czar NICHOLAS.—A Russian Prince has written a biography of the late Czar Nicholas, in which he relates a curious and touching anecdote. The Emperor ordered a review, and in spite of the entreaties of his doctor, insisted on riding forth in the cold. Even when he was in the courtyard of his palace, Dr. Mandt renewed his supplications, and begged his Majesty to throw a cloak over him. The Czar remained deaf to every warning. 'Sire, you are ill; it will be your death,' and at last, 'Sire, it is suicide you are about to commit.' At this expostulation Nicholas turned sharply, asked his physician by what authority he ventured to scrutinize his thoughts. He held his review, got a chill and expired after a short illness.

A Paris correspondent of the Brussels Etoile-Beige says: "The Prince Imperial bids fair to become a very tall man. He is even now taller than his mother, and in a year or two will tower above his father. Unfortunately, his mental capacities do not keep up with his physical growth. His teachers give more doleful reports than ever before of his progress in all branches of learning, except mathematics, in which he is said to take some slight delight and to be moderately proficient. As regards his character, it is no longer as peevish and irascible as it used to be. The imperial boy is, on the contrary, getting quite sweet tempered, to the great delight of young Comaau and the rest of his playmates, all of whom detested him heretofore on account of his ill-naturedness."

Hunting after fame is like hunting after fleas, hard to catch, and sure to make you uneasy if you do or don't catch him.

Hidebound

The commerce of been 'hidebound,' and sealed.' It drew the attention injury being done cent Customs regul United States G goods coming up or Portland steamer to be 'wired and steamer bringing to touch here previ Paget Sound. This, as is known, call at the ports on taking our mail freight round with tually doubling the Colony and San F as the case may be sealing' has to us as a literal signi baneful operations packages bound w under the official er, but in a far br the commerce of under disabilities b figured by the iron packages. Suc possibly be deem casary by the Unite but one can, with suspecting that 'Well, what is to be reprisals we can at which we are with any hope of remedy, an effecti which we cannot within the scope o people only possess reliance to apply it be found in the es steam communicat under the control interest of the O trade ought to be steamer, provided combine to give a exclusive patrona tween here and Sa bly too small at pr direct steamer, un subsidy. A moder place the up-grig tons, and the down sand tons a year. \$6 a ton would pro It would be a mo imagine, to averag 40 cabin and 10 ste lieve, \$45 for cabi age; but as one v view is to so reduc immigration, we wi \$20 and the steer present purpose. \$1,800 for each trip, every three weeks, t able from this sourc or from both source without professing to the expense of roui here and San Franci posed, to think that hundred dollars wou short of a paying sig added a liberal sub mails, it is beyond re steamer adapted to the from the very first. told that it is a simpli calculations on paper scheme comes to be v ousities present them aware of that. For mate is based upon the steamer would comm and passenger trade o the Customs regulati Indeed would certainly That regulation migh to attract opposition, would have no cau would, indeed, be str people of the Colony situated as we are n ted effort to obtain r stronger still if a Gov paying a mail subsidy lats a trip to steame the interest of the Col willing to pay an incr sary, in order to the e of communication o to the country. The calculations are pres the earnest hope that perhaps may be div form to a subject th think there are few of the present junct

Redy—A Man Gored to an Injured Ox.

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Immolation of Seventeen

ns.—All the extraordinary... many fanatical sects, ease has excited so much... are fairly thrown into the... act or self-immolation... from the Government of... months ago, the prophets... made their appearance in... Empire, preaching self-... as the only sure road to... ready was their dread-... by the ignorant and... entry, that in one large... an seventeen hundred per-... some wooden houses, and... the doors and windows... on fire, and perished in... authorities are doing all... the progress of this new... task is obviously a dif-... punishments which the... must have little terror for... deliberately choose a death... true road to Heaven.—

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AR NICHOLAS—A Russian

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same is like hunting after

to, and sure to make you... or don't catch him.

Semi Weekly British Colonist

Saturday, September 25, 1869

Hidebound and Ironbound.

The commerce of this Colony has long been 'hidebound,' but it is now 'wired and sealed.' It is not long since we drew the attention of our readers to the injury being done to our trade by a recent Customs regulation adopted by the United States Government, whereby goods coming up on the San Francisco or Portland steamers for the Sound have to be 'wired and sealed' before the steamer bringing them can be permitted to touch here previous to going over to Puget Sound. The practical result of this, as is known, is that these steamers call at the ports on Puget Sound first, taking our mails, passengers, and freight round with them, thereby virtually doubling the distance between this Colony and San Francisco or Portland, as the case may be. This 'wiring and sealing' has to us a symbolic, as well as a literal signification. Under its baneful operations not only are the packages bound with wire and placed under the official seal of a foreign power, but in a far broader sense, we fear, the commerce of the Colony is placed under disabilities but too fittingly pre-figured by the iron bands forged around the packages. Such a regulation may possibly be deemed legitimate and necessary by the United States Government; but one can, with difficulty, refrain from suspecting that 'There's malice in't.' Well, what is to be done? Indulge in reprisals we cannot. That is a game at which we are too weak to play with any hope of success. There is a remedy, an effective remedy, and one which we cannot but think lies quite within the scope of possibility, if our people only possess the courage and self-reliance to apply it. That remedy is to be found in the establishment of direct steam communication, such as shall be under the control and conducted in the interest of the Colony. The Oregon trade ought to be sufficient to employ a steamer, provided our merchants would combine to give such a steamer their exclusive patronage. The trade between here and San Francisco is possibly too small at present to maintain a direct steamer, unassisted by any mail subsidy. A moderate estimate would place the up-freight at five thousand tons, and the down-freight at one thousand tons a year. Six thousand tons at \$6 a ton would produce \$36,000 a-year. It would be a moderate estimate, we imagine, to average the passengers at 40 cabin and 10 steerage each way, per trip. The present rates are, we believe, \$45 for cabin, and \$20 for steerage; but as one important object in view is to reduce rates as to induce immigration, we will put the cabin at \$20 and the steerage at \$10 for our present purpose. This would give \$1,800 for each trip, or, allowing a trip every three weeks, there would be derivable from this source \$30,600 for the year; or from both sources \$66,600 a-year. Now, without professing to know very much about the expense of running a steamer between here and San Francisco, we are greatly disposed to think that sixty-six thousand six hundred dollars would not fall very much short of a paying figure. But if to this be added a liberal subsidy for conveyance of mails, it is beyond reasonable doubt that a steamer adapted to the route would pay well from the very first. We will doubtless be told that it is a simple matter to make such calculations on paper; but that when the scheme comes to be worked out grave difficulties present themselves. We are quite aware of that. For instance, the above estimate is based upon the assumption that the steamer would command the whole freight and passenger trade of the route. At present the Customs regulation to which we have alluded would certainly ensure such a result. That regulation might be discontinued, or the trade might assume sufficient importance to attract opposition. In either case we would have no cause for regret. But it would, indeed, be strange if the commercial people of the Colony would not be willing, situated as we are now, to combine in a united effort to obtain relief; and it would be stranger still if a Government which is now paying a mail subsidy of one thousand dollars a trip to steamers certainly not run in the interest of the Colony, would not be found willing to pay an increased subsidy, if necessary, in order to the establishment of a means of communication of such inestimable benefit to the country. These crude thoughts and calculations are presented to the public with the earnest hope that the attention of those perhaps more directly interested than ourselves may be directed in some practical form to a subject than which we venture to think there are few of more vital importance at the present juncture.

A First-Class Sensation.

From the Washington Star.

Is the solar system in danger? English papers are discussing the question, and the controversy not only leads to the mention of some interesting facts, but develops some curious theories. As the scorching rays of the sun, which during the past week have made corn grow and humanity wilt on this side of the Atlantic, have irresistibly drawn men's minds to the source from which our planet is supplied with calorific, it may interest our readers to learn what is said on the subject. The sun has been shown to be subject to variations in brightness and heat, and these changes are periodical, and connected with "the magnetic storms" on earth, which takes place when the spots on the surface of the sun are agitated. On September 1, 1869, the most remarkable of these storms that has been observed took place; and all the telegraph lines on both hemispheres were disturbed. In some places severe shocks were felt by operators, and even flames appeared in the instrument; at night magnificent auroras were seen. Another similar storm is expected in 1870, Astronomers believing that it will recur every 11 years. A few years ago a small star suddenly blazed into great brightness, and burned out; and the spectroscopic showed that the flame was burning hydrogen. Now, the sun contains an immense amount of hydrogen, and at times sends up flames of it many thousand miles. [These flames must be pretty high about this time.] What would be the result if the sun should suddenly develop a blaze like that of the star so recently lost? "The earth would be turned into vapor," says a leading man of science, "as quickly as a drop of water thrown into a furnace."

All this, one would think, is sensational enough, but the London Spectator, in a curious speculation upon "The Solar Mutability," in which the above points are discussed, goes further and expresses the belief that men's minds are greatly influenced by the agitation going on in the sun. The writer cannot properly be called a lunatic, but under one of his own theories would it not be correct to style him a "solaric"? That the moon directly affects minds and has an influence on ordinary affairs generally, has long been a matter of belief, but the sun has not been charged heretofore with affecting the brain, except in cases of coup de soleil or sunstroke. But to the Spectator. It says, "And we know that these appearances are not merely matters for the curious, with which, as they happen at a distance of 93,000,000 miles, practical men need not concern themselves. In point of fact, it is by no means impossible that the issues of peace or war, of a financial crisis, or a religious agitation, may be closely bound up with these phenomena; if not, indeed—which is also quite possible—the sudden disappearance of our whole system after the fashion of the other solar systems which have thus disappeared. This much, at least, is certain, that the vast changes now going on in the physical constitution of the sun are changes which do most powerfully affect the electric conditions of our earth, which have in former years caused the most violent disturbances in the various and artificial as well as natural electric apparatuses of the world we live in, and which, to speak of the least of all its possible effects, might just as well as not happen some day to throw the electric condition of every telegraphic cable on our planet, under the sea or above it, into the most dire confusion and send down telegraphic companies' shares to zero in a lump, even if they did not contrive to telegraph to us, after some strange, articulate fashion, that shares in all public companies, even in that very limited public company, the humankind, are, in a physical point of view, of very doubtful value, indeed."

Discovery of an Immense Cave.

CARLIN, Sept. 10.—John W. Ellis, an agent of Wells Fargo & Co's Express, and F. Gillet, Superintendent of the Railroad, arrived from Mineral Hill yesterday.—They give the most glowing accounts of the richness of the mines there. During their stay they discovered a magnificent cave; the entrance being so small that it barely admitted the passage of a man. After getting in, a large chamber, with ceilings fifty feet high hung with stalactites which reflected the light from the burning torches a myriad of times. This magnificent hall seemed of enchantment. An echoing every sound like the soft notes of an Aeolian harp and so far away that the ear failed to penetrate the distance. So vast was this natural structure that the explorers after traversing its marble floor for half a mile returned to daylight to speak of the gorgeous scene. Another party will leave in a few days to more thoroughly explore this great wonder.

English Bishops.—Five of the Bish-

oprics of the Established Church of England are held by very old men who have been notoriously incapacitated for many years from the discharge of their duties, and were quite deaf to all hints concerning their resignation. The other day Parliament passed an Act having in view these special cases, and providing a pension for all aged Bishops who chose to resign their sees. But these faithful pastors are as imperious to this loud hint as they were to private remonstrances; and have made known their purposes of holding on to their offices as long as they live. The Bishop of Exeter is 96 years old and has not performed a single act of episcopal duty for years. The Bishop of Winchester has held office for forty years, during which time he has received an income equal to that of four ordinary Bishops, but although superannuated he refuses to retire. The other three old Bishops are exactly in the state described by Shakespeare in the last of his seven ages—but they prefer their income to a pension. The public, who imagined that these five old gentlemen would be glad to shuffle off the stage, are enraptured by their refusal; and the consequences will be a much more extensive measure of change, and one much less considerate to the high personages whose domestic interests appear to block the way.

CHRAP SHAW YING.—Having recovered his

health, Fred Payne's shop is again open to the public. Prices as before.

The Cracow Nun Case.—The Other Side of the Story.

When we (Boston Pilot) stated in our last that the Cracow Nun story might become similar to the Inquisition case in Spain, we did not expect to get the contradiction so soon. Here it is from the Paris Univers:—

"The Univers of the 5th instant, gives some information received by it from a correspondent when an inhabitant of Cracow, had been acquainted with the unfortunate nun whose case has been turned to such an bad account by the enemies of Christianity. It appears she belongs to an honorable family, and had received an excellent education. Under the impression that she was called to a religious life, she first intended to enter the Convent of the Visitation. After several trials, however, she was thought to be mistaken as to her vocation. Her piety was fervent, and in many respects, she showed great merit; but she was so excessively scrupulous, that the Sisters feared she would lose her senses. At a latter date she offered herself to the Carmelites, and, by this time, her attacks of scruples had become less frequent, or more under control, for she was received into their convent. Her mental infirmities, however, eventually returned, and grew worse and worse, until scrupulous-ity ended in absolute madness. There was no other cause whatever for her becoming deranged, and there is not a syllable of truth in the filthy stories invented on this occasion by liberal journalists, who are incapable even of respecting the chaste reputation of a poor mad nun. When a daughter unhappily loses her senses, her family is filled with a natural repugnance to send her away from home to a madhouse. The good Carmelite Sisters of Cracow obeyed the human feeling, and, under the just and kind idea that their insane would fare better in their hands than under the care of a mad doctor, they kept her in their convent. It was a heavy cross to them, but the Carmelites only lived to carry the Cross. Had they, on the other hand, sent her away from them, they would inevitably have been accused of want of sisterly charity. It is asserted that she was ill-treated, and the nuns are accused of endless atrocities towards her. But is there any foundation for these most unlikely stories? What man of sense will believe them, for the strength of newspaper paragraphs, picked up no one knows where? These writers first stated that the poor mad woman had lived 21 years in a hole so small and so filthy, that a strong man would not have existed 21 days in it. They have since been compelled to acknowledge that the "filthy hole" is in fact a clean and well-lighted room, and, in a word, so unobjectionable a chamber, that the authorities allowed her to remain in it during the 36 hours which elapsed between their first visit and her removal. The same journalists have also admitted that a close examination of the poor nun's body has disclosed no traces of torture she was at first said to have suffered for 21 years.

MARK TWAIN.—Following is one of Mark

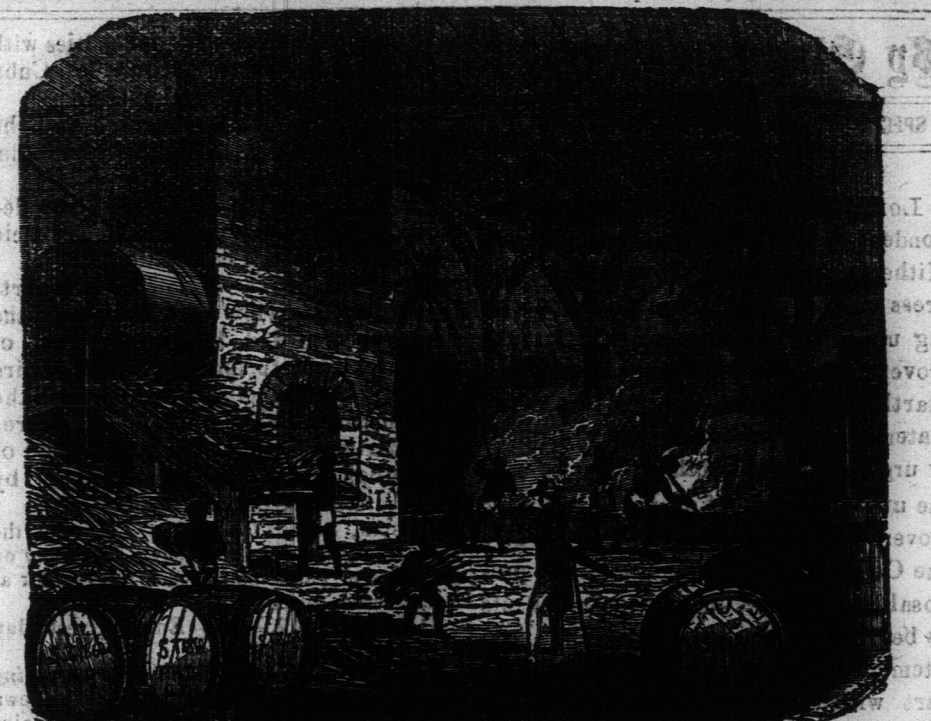
Twain's sketches: John Wagner, the oldest man in Buffalo 104 years—recently walked a mile and a half in two weeks. He is as cheerful and bright as any of these other old men that charge around so in the newspapers, and is in every way as remarkable. Last November he walked five blocks in a rain storm without any shelter but an umbrella, and cast his vote for Grant, remarking that he had voted for forty-seven Presidents—which was a lie. His "second crop of rich brown hair" arrived from New York yesterday, and he has a new set of teeth coming—from Philadelphia. He is to be married next week to a girl 102 years old, who still takes in washing. They have been engaged 89 years, but their parents' persistently refused their consent until three days ago. John Wagner is two years older than the Rhode Island veteran, and yet has never tasted a drop of liquor in his life, unless you count whiskey.

Russia, it is asserted, is intriguing to obtain

a foothold in Abyssinia, as a native prince, who was concerned in conquering Theodoros, has applied to that power for arms and assistance to place himself on the throne. It is reported that the intense desire of Russia to establish fortresses on the coast of Abyssinia or on the Persian Gulf, would induce the Czar to at least give the native prince some arms and ammunition, and thus seriously embarrass the English in the country, who are not over strong in numbers or defenses. England, however, it is asserted, is doing as much for the country as could any other European power. She is opening up the interior to postal and rail communication, and is gradually interesting her home merchants in Abyssinian trade. It is believed that it will not be long before an Abyssinian Bank will be established in London, and Parliament, it is contended, take measures to protect the advantages which were won at such great expense eighteen months ago.

A MAN SLEEPS TWO YEARS, AND UPON

AWAKENING ASKS "IF BREAKFAST IS READY?" We are informed that a young man, living in the lower part of this county, was taken sick about two years ago, and fell into a deep sleep, from which he only awoke about two weeks since. The first expression he made use of on coming to, was, "Is breakfast ready?" just as though he had been asleep but one night. A physician had been attending on him all the time, and happened in just after he awoke. On walking up to the bed, he called the patient by name, remarking, "You must feel better, your cheeks have more color," to which he replied, asking, "Who are you?" On being informed that he was a physician who had been attending him constantly for two years, he could hardly believe his own senses. During his sleep he was fed regularly with spoon viands as though he was conscious. He is now up, enjoying good health, and busily engaged in trying to get the events of the last two years posted up in his mind, that he may unite them with the present. He has a distinct recollection of everything up to the time of his going to sleep. We have heard of no explanation of this case of Rip Van Winkleism.



Many years ago, the writer of these lines and an invalid physician, while visiting the Island of St. Croix for their health, experienced and witnessed many surprising and beneficial effects of the Balm there produced upon many of the invalids who were (like ourselves) seeking health; and, upon inquiry and investigation, obtained a full history of its medicinal virtues. He was delighted and surprised, and after his own recovery, which soon occurred, determined, if possible, to procure the sole right to manufacture and sell it in the United States. The result of his labors was a glorious success for himself and suffering humanity, for the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS was thus made known to the world. PLANTATION BITTERS being an article of real merit, founded upon new principles, and relying wholly upon the vegetable world for its medicinal effects, worked a rapid revolution in the history of medicine, and became as a household word all over the civilized world. The cabalistic S. T.—1860—E. was a talisman of health, and the demand for the PLANTATION BITTERS soon far exceeded the abilities of the proprietors to supply. Notwithstanding the large importation of St. Croix Balm, made expressly for the compounding of these Bitters, the quantity was inadequate. It therefore became necessary that arrangements upon an extensive scale abroad should at once be made, and an agent was dispatched to St. Thomas for that purpose. He was fortunate in securing and leasing several plantations on some of the largest and most productive estates on the island. Houses, stills and presses were erected as if by magic, which utterly astonished the natives. The services of experienced men and natives of the island were procured, and very soon the proprietors of the PLANTATION BITTERS were in a position to supply their laboratory with all the perfectly pure St. Croix Balm needed in manufacturing the GREAT DYSPEPTIC TONIC AND INVIGORATOR. The above out represents the natives crushing the sugar-cane and otherwise preparing it for the stills and presses. As an antidote to Fever and Ague, Intermittent and Malarious Fevers, Dyspepsia, and other kindred diseases, the use of the PLANTATION BITTERS is unsurpassed in the history of the world. Over five million bottles are disposed of annually. They are adapted to old and young, male and female. They are agreeable in taste, and always produce an immediate beneficial result.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND. LEICESTER MEETING, 1868. UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS THE FOLLOWING PRIZES WERE REWARDED TO J. & F. HOWARD, Britannia Iron Works, Bedford. The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for General Purposes. The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for Light Land. The First Prize for the Best Swing Plough for General Purposes. The First Prize for the Best Swing Plough for Light Land. The First Prize for the Best Subsoil Plough. The First Prize for the Best Harrows for Horse Power. The First Prize for the Best Steam Cultivating Apparatus for Farms of moderate size. The First and Only Prize for the Best 5-tined Steam Cultivator. The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Harrow. The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Windlass. The Silver Medal for their Patent Safety Boller. J & F. HOWARD thus received TEN FIRST PRIZES, ONE SECOND PRIZE AND A SILVER MEDAL. Carrying off almost every Prize for which they competed and this first trial the most severe and prolonged ever known. Only Silver Medal Awarded, Paris Exhibition, 1867, Junor, 1862. PURE CHEMICALS & ALL NEW MEDICINES T. MORSON & SONS, 21, 23, and 124 Southampton Row, Russell Square, London. CHEMICAL WORKS, HORNSEY ROAD; AND SUMMERSFIELD WORKS, HORNSEY. PURE CHEMICALS AND ALL NEW MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS, including the following specialties: Pepsine, the active digestive principle of the gastric juice; an agreeable and popular remedy for weak digestion. In Powder, Wine, Lozenges, and Globules. PANCREATIC EMULSION, and PANCREATICINE in powder, containing the active principle obtained from the Pancreas, by which the digestion and assimilation of fat is effected. SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES, a valuable diastetic preparation for invalids and children, supplying the elements for the formation of bone. CHLORODYNE (Morson's), the universally approved Anodyne. CREAMER—(Caution)—from Wood Far, of which T. M. & Sons are the only British Manufacturers. GELATINE, a perfect and economical substitute for Isinglass. Shipping Orders executed with care and dispatch. FOR SALE, FOR CASH, BY GRELLEY & FITZGER, 300 Cases of very Superior HENNESSY and MARTELL Brandies, Received direct from Cognac. ALSO, WINES AND LIQUORS OF EVERY KIND.

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ARTHUR FELLOWS. (Late of FELLOWS, ROSCOE & Co.) Commission Agent, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. A. F. will give particular attention to the selecting purchasing and shipping of Goods for this Colony.

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CERTIFICATES OF STOCK AND BANK NOTICES at the BRITISH COLONIST Job Office.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

Europe.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A Madrid correspondent of the Times writes as follows: Hitherto the Spanish Government and press unwisely adopted a plan concealing unfavorable Cuban news...

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The Emperor yesterday appeared in the streets. The morning Standard to-day has an editorial on the news concerning the recent discovery of the remains of Sir John Franklin's expedition in the Arctic Sea...

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The King of Italy has given his consent to the selection of the Duke of Genoa as King of Spain.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Yesterday was the third day of the Doncaster Steeple Meeting. The Sweepstakes were won by Camley, the Badminton handicap was won by Vagabond, and the Portland plate by Argus.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A rumor is current this evening that Napoleon, on account of the precarious state of his health, will shortly abdicate in favor of his son, but will retain the Presidency of the Council.

BARCELONA, Sept. 14.—The Dairio hopes that notwithstanding the action of the United States, Spain knows how to maintain her flag and dignity.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Parisians are persuaded that the Emperor is recovering, although there is a marked alteration observable in his appearance.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—A meeting in favor of granting pardon to the Fenians now under sentence was held to-day at Clerkenwell. Arrangements are completed for a monster demonstration on Monday next.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—A large meeting of cotton merchants, spinners and manufacturers was held at Manchester last evening for the purpose of considering the condition of the trade in Lancashire.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—The Centennial Anniversary of Alexandre Von Humboldt is made the occasion of national demonstration. Although the weather is rainy, great crowds participated in the festival in the forenoon.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.—The president of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Society has invited Prince Arthur and suite, with the Governor-General and members of the Ministry of the Dominion to attend the State fair on October the 4th.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—A letter from the Burlingame Embassy says, Burlingame received at St. Petersburg an official letter from the Russian authorities, fully endorsing his course in the United States, thus showing the falsity of the report that China had repudiated the treaty.

MADRID, Sept. 16.—The difficulties with the United States on account of Cuba are in a fair way of settlement.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—Burlingame and the Chinese embassy leave for Stockholm early next week.

DUBLIN, Sept. 16.—The Synod has decided against the admission of ex-officio members to future conventions.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—La Public reports that at an interview with Gen. Prim the Emperor renewed his declaration of absolute noninterference in the affairs of Spain and declined to accede to the request that France should make representations against the recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents by the United States.

DUBLIN, Sept. 17.—Booth, Editor of the Irish American, was remanded yesterday on a charge of participating in a fatal affair at Lohmerose, recently.

LONDON, September 17.—The Morning Standard to-day has an editorial on the news concerning the recent discovery of the remains of Sir John Franklin's expedition in the Arctic Sea. The data on which to accept the documents as genuine are too slender unless satisfactorily corroborated in America.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Advises are received of the total wreck of the Indian mail-steamer General of the Island of Siam in the Red Sea; all the crew succeeded in reaching the shore, but the mail and cargo were lost. The steamer had a large amount of specie for this city.

MADRID, Sept. 17.—The King of Italy has given his consent to the selection of the Duke of Genoa as King of Spain.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Yesterday was the third day of the Doncaster Steeple Meeting. The Sweepstakes were won by Stanley; the Scarborough stakes were won by Camley; the Badminton handicap was won by Vagabond; and the Portland plate by Argus.

COAK, Sept. 17.—The Farmer's Club have adopted a resolution demanding perpetuity in land tenure, placing rents on a fixed basis, and the abolition of distress for rent.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A rumor is current this evening that Napoleon, on account of the precarious state of his health, will shortly abdicate in favor of his son, but will retain the Presidency of the Council.

Preparations for the International Sculling Match between Walter Brown and Sadder, continue. The race is appointed for October 7th on the Thames, from Putney to Mortlake. Brown has abandoned his own boat for one built by Jewett. He trains with ex-champion Henry Kelly. Betting is 4 to 1 on Sadder.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—A Herald's special dated Paris 17th evening, says Gen. Erim's second and latest audience with Napoleon was of some hours duration. The Emperor advised an amicable arrangement between Spain and the Cabinet at Washington in the matter of the American desire for acquisition of territory by purchase, adding his opinion that if the war continues with the present attendant barbarities President Grant would be compelled to interfere between the contending parties if only in behalf and for the cause of humanity. Napoleon in reply advised Gen. Prim and the Spaniards to imitate in this case his own example and give up Cuba, just as he had given up Mexico, before it was too late to do so with honor.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 15.—Senator Brownlow publishes a card stating that he has disposed of his interest in the Knoxville Whig, but that that paper will continue to support the radical cause.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16.—An Omaha dispatch says the elections was peaceable though excited. The returns indicate the election of three republican and one Democrat to the Legislature. Reports from Santa Fe state continued Indian depredations. Women and children are being murdered, and much stock is driven away. The troops had returned from White Mountain, having killed 22 Indians and destroyed several camps with large amounts of property.

OMAHA, Sept. 17.—Dispatches say E. M. Cooper, recently appointed Superintendent of the Pacific Express, left for the west yesterday to organize a new express company which will commence operations October the 1st, superseding Wells Fargo & Co.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Leading members of the U. S. Government favor the naturalization protocol ratified by the Senate, but the British Parliament has not yet passed the law to carry it into effect. Minister Motley has been engaged in negotiating for a Consular measure considered of much importance by this Government; but they are not free to accept it at present.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—It is ascertained from reliable sources that Gen. Sibley was not authorized to make any demands upon the Spanish Government; he was instructed to act with earnestness, as mediator between that power and the Cubans, on the basis already published for the independence of the Island.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.—The president of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Society has invited Prince Arthur and suite, with the Governor-General and members of the Ministry of the Dominion to attend the State fair on October the 4th.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—A letter from the Burlingame Embassy says, Burlingame received at St. Petersburg an official letter from the Russian authorities, fully endorsing his course in the United States, thus showing the falsity of the report that China had repudiated the treaty.

QUEBEC, Sept. 18.—P. P. Harris, manager of the Quebec Branch of Montreal Bank and a brother of Sanderson, has absconded, and taken funds of the Bank reported to amount to \$50,000.

It is yet undecided whether Prince Arthur will visit the United States; he probably will in winter.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—Arrived.—Bark Samoset, Freeport; 17th, ship Shooting Star, Nantamo; bark Osmyr, Port Ludlow; bark Northwest, Port Madisson.

Sailed.—Ship Rovers, Port Townsend; bark Rainer, Teakale; bark Ruby, Burrard Inlet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—The Odd Fellows turned out in force this afternoon to meet the deputation from the Grand Lodge of the United States and welcome them to San Francisco.

Gold in New York today 1863.

Sailed.—Sept 16.—Bark Vidette, Port Townsend; bark Rainer, Teakale.

DELAID DISPATCHES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—The cowhiding affair which took place at the Occidental Hotel, a week since, was settled this morning by a duel at Sausalito between the parties—Gardiner and Smedbury. It appears that Smedbury had alluded several times to Gardiner as a swindler and blackleg. They met at the Cosmopolitan Hotel one evening, when a scuffle ensued and resulted in Gardiner challenging Smedbury, which challenge was refused on the ground that the challenger was no gentleman.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The downward course of Pacific Mail Shares attracts much attention. They declined to-day to 72 1/2, the lowest point reached since 1861, when they stood at 50c. in gold. It is stated that a loan was negotiated some time since with a foreign banking firm on Pacific shares, equal to about \$3,500,000 in currency. This loan falls due on the 22nd instant, and will not be renewed. It is also reported that the bulk of capital stock is concentrated in a few hands, 50,000 to 70,000 shares being held by two firms.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The Tribune editorially gives prominence to the following: "We are credibly informed that certain financiers of our city, in combination with European capitalists, have conspired to buy and withdraw from use, \$30,000,000 in gold, with the intent to compel those who must pay gold at the Custom House or elsewhere to buy of them at exorbitant rates. We call on the Secretary of the Treasury to take the necessary steps, if such a combination exists, to use the power lodged in his hands to such a way as the public good requires."

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Sept. 5.—At a levee of the Governor General of New Brunswick yesterday, Sir John Young made a speech, in which he said that as the opposition to the union of the province with Canada was dying out, he looked for a speedy reconciliation of all parties, and pointed to the advantages to be gained by a union with England and Scotland. The advantages conferred by the German Zollverein indicated the results that would follow the confederation.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A PRIEST IN A CATHEDRAL.—On August 8th, during morning service in the Lutheran Cathedral of Berlin, just as the young priest uttered the words commencing the creed, "I believe in God," a young man who had forced his way through the crowd and opened the door of the altar rails, cried out "Thou Heist," and taking a small pistol from under his pallet, fired a shot at the minister.

A SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND.—We understand that the inquiry into the Scottish official representation in the House of Commons will be conducted on the part of the part of the Government by Mr. Stansfield, of the Treasury, and that it will embrace the economy and efficiency that would result from the various Boards now sitting in Edinburgh on the Poor Law, on Lunacy, and now this new Board of Education, being all placed under the direct control and management of the new secretary. It is important to explain that the new secretary will not be a Secretary of State, but will hold the same rank in the Government as Mr. Childers in the United States, being a member of the Cabinet. The opinion is expressed that there is little doubt that Scotland will have a secretary in the course of next session, and as little that Mr. Baxter will be the first man to hold the office.

Plain Truths.—Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills cure blood and skin diseases. Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills cure all skin diseases. Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills cure all skin diseases.

Shipping Intelligence. PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED. Sept 17.—Star Active, Hewitt, San Francisco. Sept 18.—Star Enterprise, Swanson, N. Westminister. Sept 20.—Star Otter, Lewis, N. W. Coast.

CLERGED. Sept 17.—Star Ousale Tuller, Sherwood, Astoria. Star Enterprise, Swanson, N. Westminister. Sch Experiment, Fallin, Port Townsend.

MEMORANDA. The North Pacific Transportation Company's S S Active O H Hewitt, Commander, left San Francisco Sept 11 at 11 p.m., arrived at Victoria, Sept 17 at 7 a.m.

CONSIGNEES. Per star Eliza Anderson from Puget Sound—Mrs H Barnes, Mrs S Scott, Mrs McQueen, Mrs Temple and Mrs Hills. D. A. Chapman, Mrs Cyrus Ripley, Miss Lydia Shelton, Miss Mary Irvine, Mr Ilo, Hamilton, Capt Coupe, J. B. Williamson, Long, Bridges, D B Brown, Coleman, M. C. Moffatt, San Francisco, Fresno, Lancaster, Glaney, and 20 Indians.

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IMPORTS. Per star Eliza Anderson from Puget Sound—30 cattle, 31 sheep, 4 dogs, 7 boxes fruit and 5 bags oysters.

GOODS ON THE WAY. Per bark ZEPHYR, from San Francisco, sailed Sept 8—18 oxen, 6 oxen, 6 oxen, 12 oxen, 12 oxen, 12 oxen.

BIRTH. In this city, on the 18th inst, the wife of Mr Wm Clark of son.

MARRIED. In this city, Sept. 21, by the Very Rev, Dean Cridge, James Chesney Bates to Jane Sophia Trabrey, all of this city.

DIED. At San Francisco, Sept 9th, Emma, the beloved wife of Stephen Weynton, and daughter of P and Emma O'Brien, a native of New Orleans [La.], aged 19 years and 10 months.

F. DALLY. Desires to inform the Inhabitants of Victoria and its vicinity, that he has returned from the Upper Country with a Choice Collection of New Photographic Views.

CARTES DE VISITE, GROUPS. And Views taken with the greatest care and in the best style of Photographic Art, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

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Surgeons' Instruments, INFANTS FEEDING BOTTLES, LINT, &c.

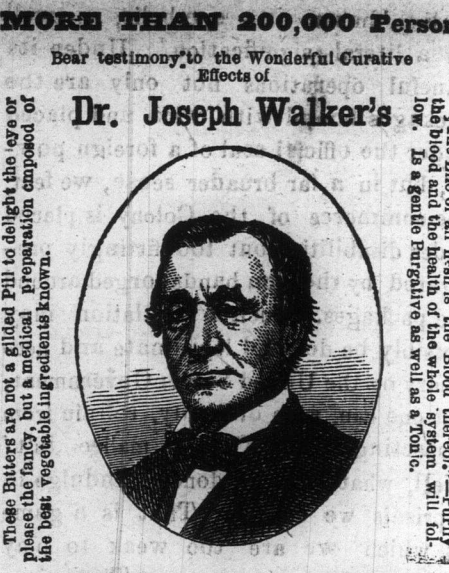
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Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, Diarrhea, Dysentery, and Fever.

THE "TIGER" OF INDIA. STATES that the discovery of Dr. J. COLLS BROWN'S CHOROBYNE is a great blessing to the human race.



Dr. Joseph Walker's California Vinegar Bitters.

R. H. McDONALD & CO. IMPORTING WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

DINNEFORD'S SOLUTION OF MAGNESIA.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, LONDON.

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